

## Daily Appeal.

BY McCLANAHAN &amp; DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.

## TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with letters, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room, over the Appeal office, or the editorial room, over the Appeal office, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

## ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

We are again without any Southern newspaper mail. Our information is that the bag was thrown to the platform, and subsequently landed in the car and carried North. If this act of carelessness did not occur we will gladly make necessary correction.

## BRIDGE BURNING.

We learn that the Convey bridge, on the road between Cold Water station and Hernando, was burned on Monday night last. It was the first occasion for some time when the crossing was not picketed, and the surmises are, that heretofore, aware of the fact, important to have been in the vicinity of or below Hernando, the public may expect to find the perpetrators of the unnecessary act among those interested in obstructing travel.

## THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

We are again compelled to go to press without any definite particulars of the battle at Corinth. In addition to what appears in our telegraph columns, we have only rumors brought from Hilly Springs by passengers who arrived on the last train. These are, however, much more favorable than previous advices from the same source had led us to anticipate, and only place our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at between four and five thousand. Later—Since the foregoing was put to press, we have lengthy dispatches from Mobile giving additional information of the late battle at Corinth, which, although more favorable in its general import, is very unsatisfactory and contradictory. While we shall await details with great anxiety, we think we can assure our readers that, disastrous as the result has been, it does not approach in extent the calamity at Vicksburg, and that the battle of Corinth is reported to have been a tactical success. The news is decidedly more favorable.

## MEMPHIS.

It is evident that a great battle for supremacy in Kentucky is now in progress, if, indeed, it has not already occurred. Our dispatches, received last night, give us intimations that a fight commenced on the 23d, or at least that heavy skirmishing was going on. Of General Bragg's position, the public is advised. Holding, as he does, the strongest positions in the State, controlling the greatest portion of its territory, with all our armies within supporting distance, we have no reason to suppose that he will be driven from his position. He will, however, make a desperate attempt to recover from the partial disaster under which he is now laboring, and we at any moment expect to hear of a bloody and decisive conflict having occurred.

## A CANADIAN OPINION.

The Montreal Gazette of the 30th ultimo fully appreciates the magnitude of the Northern defeat, which is rapidly changing the pattern of the Federal, completely separate and almost independent of each other and secured in its own stereotyped expressions, repudiates the common rule inherent in the State governments, as well as the more exceptional character of the Federal government, and nullifies the sovereignty of the States whose colonies alone forms the Union body. The Northern executive has undertaken to emancipate the slaves, and, knowing itself powerless to effect it, has assumed to confiscate all property indiscriminately in rebel States, and has retained martial law throughout the land, settling local and distant wrongs.

The Louisville Journal says General Jeff Davis will be tried immediately by court martial for the killing of General Nelson. The Journal says there are so many versions of the story that the facts can only be known after a full investigation.

## THE GIBBERNATORIAL CONCLAVE.

We publish this evening the address of the governors of the Northern States to President LINCOLN. It is a significant document, as evincing a determination on their part to yield the President their hearty and undivided support in his usurpation and in the vigorous prosecution of the war. They like him, have but one idea in view, and that is the subjugation of the South. To accomplish this, they are willing with a liberal hand, to furnish him men and money. To accomplish this, they shut their eyes to all present and future consequences, override all private rights and constitutional barriers, and seem willing themselves to ignore all principles of free government and melt the States into a centralized military despotism.

It may seem strange to us that such should be the case and that the people of the North—who are themselves to become the slaves of the military despot—do not take the alarm. But the iron power of the military hand is already upon them. The gag is upon their tongue and they dare not speak. Obedience to orders from headquarters assails them on one side, and the gloomy walls of a prison greet them on the other. They have their choice between the hard alternatives, and none in the world.

The leaders in the North—the men who occupy high places—have before them the blackened ruins of a gilded aristocracy, and as they are to be the aristocrats, they willingly forget the principles of republicanism under which they have been raised, and are not averse to the substitution of a dictatorship. With these ideas and views in their heads, and having subjugated their army to implicit obedience, it is an easy matter to impose silence and inaction upon the masses of the people, who might be disposed to retain the forms and principles of their government as it has been.

The action of the governors, is not only significant, but big with meaning, in the fact that it will enable the President to carry forward his nefarious purposes. It stifles all opposition at home, and we begin to despair of seeing a divided North on the war question. It has raised within us rather gloomy forebodings, and it admonishes us, and should admonish the whole South, that we must put forth our whole strength to resist the tyranny that seeks our overthrow.

## THE FEDERAL PROGRAMME.

We publish, this evening two articles, one from the Washington Star and the other from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, which give the plans of the Northern war authorities for the immediate prosecution of a campaign in Virginia, from which they derive, apparently, the most confident expectations. That our enemies are now, and have been for some days, engaged in forwarding the movements indicated in these publications, we have reason to believe is the case. Indeed, we may safely conclude they have progressed already so far that the Federal authorities imagine there is no chance of their being interrupted by counter-movements, or they would not have permitted the exposure of such important military secrets. The censorship they have so vigilantly exercised over the press has not been relaxed, and their confidence alone has permitted the apparent impropriety. Their idea was that the new "on to Richmond" movement had progressed to a point that rendered success easy and inevitable.

If the Confederate officials had acted as unwisely as to have placed the price for which our enemies intended to purchase the sacrifice of immense sums and hundreds of millions of money, in the unguarded situation they are now in, all that these writers anticipate might be realized. Our information, however, derived from all sources—from prominent gentlemen who have recently visited the Capital of the United States, as well as from its journals, leads us to a different conclusion. The importance of Richmond, so long as it is our Capital, and the deposits of our most valuable aid in war, has not been lost sight of and the city to-day is as far from the danger predicted to ensue from the new movement up the James river, as it was after McCLELLAN's grand army was driven back from the suburbs, and forced, finally, to abandon the chosen line of approach. Our reserved strength can meet the sixty thousand intended to accomplish the result our enemies are contemplating.

Of General LEE's safety, we entertain no doubt. The loss of our enemy on the north bank of the Potomac, fully equal to our own, will require time to be replaced; and notwithstanding the largeness of the North, we know the condition of our own army, in its present position, to be as good as it was before the late severe battles. The enemy may have been reinforced by their new recruits—our advice is that in addition to bringing off and concentrating his old army in good condition, General Lee has been largely reinforced by veteran troops. He has also had ample time to replenish his stores and munitions. If McCLELLAN makes the movement claimed to be in progress on the South bank of the Potomac, he will find preparations to receive him vastly different from those announced by the fanciful writers of the articles quoted.

## LOSERS AT CORINTH.

Mr. DILL sends from Hilly Springs the following lists of casualties, reported in that city as having occurred at Corinth:

Killed—Colonel Wirt Adams, of Mississippi; Major J. P. Vaughn, 6th Missouri; Lieutenant Colonel Menzies, 1st Missouri cavalry; Captain Taylor, McKinney and Kelley, and Lieutenants Gibbs, Brown, Franklin, Cook and Murphy, of the 6th Missouri.

Wounded—Colonel Moore, 43d Mississippi; Colonel McFarlane, 4th Missouri; Colonel Eugene Davis and Lieutenant Colonel Haggard, 6th Missouri; Colonel Pritchard, 2d Missouri; Lieutenant Colonel Terrell, 7th Mississippi battalion.

The 6th Missouri also suffered heavy additional losses, as will be seen by the following list: Company officers wounded—Captains Cooper, Parker, Weedman, Duncan, Woodward and Hickman, and Lieutenants Fier (mortally), Parham (agonizingly), Cooper, Golig, Cinnamon, Hollister, Sloan, Dickey and Lyle. Of the casualties in the same regiment from the non-commissioned officers, the following are reported: Killed—Sergeant Young, company A; Corporal Wood, company C; Corporal Miles, company E; and Sergeants Weidman and Browning, company E. Wounded—Sergeants Irwin and Paine and Corporal Nichols, of company A; Sergeants Butler and Hickman, of company B; Corporal Henson, company G; Sergeant Francis and Corporal Herndon, company H; Sergeant Higgins, company I; Sergeant Mann and Corporal Schamuel, company K.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## BATTLE OF CORINTH!

## TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

Partial List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

MOBILE, October 7.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, October 7th, M. says:

The battle at Corinth was very bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks, and also gaining the town. The military despotism arrived, when on a sudden they fell upon Van Dorn, with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our position and retire. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and the slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our general writers, "Maury's division, composed of Phillips's, Cabell's, and perhaps some of the gilded aristocracy, and as they are to be the aristocrats, they willingly forget the principles of republicanism under which they have been raised, and are not averse to the substitution of a dictatorship. With these ideas and views in their heads, and having subjugated their army to implicit obedience, it is an easy matter to impose silence and inaction upon the masses of the people, who might be disposed to retain the forms and principles of their government as it has been.

It is rumored that but one general was sanguine of success before the attack, which is due to him.

No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

Additional from Corinth. MOBILE, October 8.—Special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, October 7th, M. says: Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price attacked them in their intrenchments at 9 A. M., on Friday, driving them out and capturing nine pieces of artillery. They continued slowly driving them back, until nightfall.

Our loss was heavy during the day—Price's and Greene's brigades suffered most. General Martin was killed; Colonel McFarlane, Irwin and Moore were seriously wounded. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy opened with heavy artillery, which occasioned but small loss. At 8 o'clock we advanced, capturing several guns, Greene's brigade again suffering heavily, being the first to enter the town.

Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College hill. The enemy reserved their fire until this brigade was within forty yards. They then opened a murderous fire, repelling them with great loss.

Information was received that the enemy at Grenada, 20,000 strong, was marching via Pocahontas, on our rear, and a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M., which was effected, being somewhat disorderly, but bringing off part of the captured artillery and our wounded and baggage.

We fell back ten miles to Cypress creek. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Colonel Adams commenced skirmishing with the Yankee force at Pocahontas, and all back one mile. The force was reinforced by Whitfield's legion and a section of artillery, and afterward Maury's division, which was also reinforced, and the whole of this force proved insufficient, and were driven back—the enemy burning the bridge and trapping Moore's brigade and four pieces of artillery.

Van Dorn and Vulpineque caught up, recaptured Moore's brigade with a brigade of the enemy and drove the whole of our army back one mile. The enemy were driven back to Matamoros, and our army continued its retreat toward Ripley, over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at five thousand, the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be overestimated, as strategists are inclined to be, but the fact is, we lost not more than twenty. We lost four pieces of artillery. We captured three hundred and fifty prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off. The enemy made no attempt to follow us from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar forces after their defeat at Davis' bridge.

## THE NORTHERN STAMP TAX.

## Report of a Committee of the Associated Banks, New York.

Schedule Approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1862.—The following report was adopted at a meeting of the bank officers held this day at Clearing House:

The undersigned, appointed a committee for the consideration of the stamp tax on checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments, and have the honor to report to the committee, on behalf of the Associated Banks of New York, the result of their deliberations.

The committee take this opportunity of returning to that gentleman, on behalf of the Associated Banks of New York, the cordial thanks for the kind and courteous treatment received at his hands during their several interviews with him at Washington.

It is respectfully recommended that the stamp tax on checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments, be reduced to one cent per hundred dollars.

It is also recommended that the stamp tax on bills of exchange, drafts, and other negotiable instruments, be reduced to one cent per hundred dollars.

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## THE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

## Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.

MUST BE FIGHTING BOON.

NEW YORK, October 2.—An army correspondent says there must be fighting again, before the army can be sent to the front. The rebels refuse to wait for us to show down the gambit before them. They will remain in their position at Winchester, and believe it is impossible to subvert the army they believe it may be promised that they will not stand about Winchester in force, because of the uncertain attitude in a locality of which they are very sensitive.

Yesterday two rebels, who had been a snail at Fort Delaware, took the oath of allegiance, and were sent to Philadelphia, where they were to be put to the test.

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